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WEYERMANN, M. *Das Verhältnis der Privatwirtschaftslehre zur Nationalökonomie.* (Bern: A. Francke. 1913. Pp. 47. 1.20 m.)

WICKSELL, K. *Vorlesungen über Nationalökonomie.* German translation by M. LANGFELDT. (Jena: Fischer. 1913. 9 fr.)

— *Revue internationale de sociologie. Table décennale, 1903-1912.* (Paris: Giard & Brière. 1913. 1 fr.)

Economic History and Geography

The Law of Irrigation and Water Rights. By CLESSON S. KINNEY. Four volumes. (San Francisco: Bender-Moss Company. 1912. Pp. 1,097; 1,097; 952; 1,412. \$6.75 each.)

In 1893 Mr. Kinney produced a small volume on the *Law of Irrigation and Water Rights* which was an exhaustive treatment of the subject as then developed in the United States. After twenty years, the voluminous work under review appears as a second edition. The magnitude of this new edition is in itself a significant criterion of the growth of irrigation institutions within the relatively short span of two decades. This is a unique period in Anglo-Saxon history because of the facility with which tradition-bound doctrines have been scrapped to make way for rationalistic legal and political institutions springing from the operation of forces purely economic. It is indeed gratifying to the economist that in the new West doctrines long legitimized by common law are frankly abrogated when clearly demonstrated to be inadequate or socially irrelevant.

Volume I is a veritable text in irrigation economics. It is a descriptive treatise of ancient and modern irrigation policy in many countries, together with a discussion of the public land policy of the United States in its relation to property in waters and of the classification and appropriation of inland waters for "beneficial uses." Volume II is of interest chiefly to the political scientist, being a critical treatment of theories of water rights. Its discussion is well in advance of the usual law treatise and abreast of modern political and legal philosophy. Volume III deals mainly with economic considerations of the appropriation of irrigation waters and the administrative control of their use. The respective spheres of local, state, national, and international jurisdiction over flowing waters are treated in great detail. Volume IV is a careful abstract of the existing water laws of twenty-one states and territorial possessions.

The occupation of arid America initiated the spontaneous development of a new common law which rapidly became the rule of

judicial decision and the principle of legislation qualifying and controlling proprietorship in and the utilization of inland waters. In delineating the respective dependence of certain public interests and private rights upon industrial conditions and social needs coincident with an arid climate, Mr. Kinney touches upon a theme of somewhat greater interest to economists than may appear from the caption of his work. In devoting quite a thousand pages to the economic aspects of irrigation institutions, he makes a valuable contribution to economic literature. In the opinion of the reviewer, the development and utilization of the natural resources of the West affords a suggestive hypothesis for reconstruction, or at least restatement, of prevailing tenets of economic theory in the matter of land rent and land valuation. Again, the sphere in which official supervision may legitimately be exercised in the direction of productive industry has expanded to a significant degree in this irrigation country which constitutes approximately forty per cent of the national area, excepting Alaska and the insular possessions.

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Smuggling in the American Colonies at the Outbreak of the Revolution with Special Reference to the West Indies Trade. By WILLIAM S. McCLELLAN. David A. Wells Prize Essay No. 3. (New York: Moffat, Yard and Company. 1912. Pp. xx, 105. \$1.00.)

This essay was awarded the David A. Wells prize in political science at Williams College in 1911. Mr. McClellan describes the character of American colonial trade and the restrictions to which it was subjected by English commercial policy between 1660 and 1760. He concludes that the Navigation Acts and other restraints only slightly, if at all, interfered with the normal growth of colonial trade, and therefore caused but little smuggling. The Molasses Act of 1733, however, was designed to abolish a trade of vital importance to North America. Violations of this law receive chief attention in the essay. The government's attempt to suppress smuggling from 1760 on, combined with the effort to obtain a revenue from the trade to the foreign West Indies, created bitter resentment. The purpose of the writer is to show how a disturbance of the economic situation served to bring to the surface and develop the more deeply seated political